



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
BEAUMONT DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

TYRONE CORY ALLEN

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CASE NO. 1:07-CR-137

**FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON PLEA OF TRUE
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and the Local Rules for the District Court, Eastern District of Texas, the District Court referred this matter for hearing and the submission of findings of fact and a report and recommendation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3401(i) and 3583(e). The United States alleges that Defendant, Tyrone Cory Allen, violated conditions of supervised release imposed by United States District Judge Thad Heartfield. The United States Probation Office filed its *Petition for Warrant or Summons for Offender Under Supervision* (doc. #30) requesting the revocation of the defendant's supervised release.

The Court conducted a hearing on March 6, 2013, in accordance with Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 11, 32 and 32.1. Defendant was present and represented by counsel at the hearing. Having heard the evidence, this court factually finds that the defendant has violated conditions of supervision and recommends that such violation warrants the revocation of his supervised release.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11, the Court finds:

a. That Defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the plea of true in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.

b. That Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, that his plea of true is a knowing and voluntary plea, not the result of force or threats, and that the plea is supported by an independent evidentiary basis in fact establishing each of the essential elements of the conduct.

STATEMENT OF REASONS

A. Procedural History

On March 6, 2008, the Honorable Thad Heartfield of the Eastern District of Texas sentenced Tyrone Cory Allen after he pled guilty to the offense of Possession of a Stolen Firearm, a Class C felony. Judge Heartfield sentenced the defendant to 13 months imprisonment. This sentence was ordered to run concurrently with any future sentence imposed by the Jefferson County, Texas 252nd District Court for the offenses of Possession of a Controlled Substance and Deadly Conduct, Cause No's 99286, 07-00564, and 07-01831. Said imprisonment sentence was ordered to be followed by a 3-year term of supervised release, subject to the standard conditions of release, plus special conditions to include drug aftercare, and a \$100 special assessment. On May 14, 2010, Tyrone Cory Allen completed his period of imprisonment and began service of the supervision term.

B. Allegations in Petition

The United States Probation Office alleges that the defendant violated the following mandatory conditions of his supervised release:

The defendant shall refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance.

The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance.

Specifically, on March 2, 2011, Mr. Allen submitted a urine specimen which returned positive for the presence of cocaine.

C. Evidence presented at Hearing

At the hearing, the Government proffered the following evidence as its factual basis for the allegations set out *supra*. The Government would submit the testimony of United States Probation Officer Adam Graves. He would testify that on March 2, 2011, Mr. Allen submitted a urine specimen which tested positive for cocaine. He would further state that Mr. Allen admitted to using cocaine. Specifically, Allen advised that on March 1, 2011, he was in the car with someone and they were pulled over. That person had cocaine in the car and Allen admitted that he ingested it.

Defendant, Tyrone Cory Allen, offered a plea of true to the allegations. Specifically, he agreed with the evidence presented and pled true to the allegation that he possessed cocaine in violation of his supervision conditions.

D. Sentencing Guidelines; Findings and Recommended Disposition

The allegations, supporting evidence and plea of true warrant revocation of supervised release. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3). The Court factually finds by a preponderance of the evidence

that the defendant violated a mandatory condition of his supervised release by possessing cocaine.¹

A violation of supervision conditions in the manner stated above constitutes a Grade B violation under U.S.S.G. § 7B1.1(a). Upon finding a Grade B violation, the Court shall revoke the defendant's supervised release. *See* U.S.S.G. § 7B1.3(a)(1). Based upon the defendant's criminal history category of III and the Grade B violation, the Sentencing Guidelines suggest a sentence of imprisonment for a period ranging from 8 to 14 months. *See* U.S.S.G. § 7B1.4(a). Because the original offense of conviction was a Class C felony, the statutory maximum imprisonment term upon revocation is two years. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3583(e)(3).

The Fifth Circuit states that Chapter 7 of the Sentencing Guidelines regarding the revocation of supervised release is advisory only. *See United States v. Cade*, 279 F.3d 265, 271 n.2 (5th Cir. 2002) (citing *United States v. Montez*, 952 F.2d 854, 859 (5th Cir. 1992); *United States v. Headrick*, 963 F.2d 777, 782 (5th Cir. 1992)). Because Chapter 7 was promulgated as an advisory policy statement and there are no applicable guidelines for sentencing after revocation of supervised release², the Court may impose a greater or lesser sentence upon revocation. *United States v. Gonzalez*, 250 F.3d 923, 925 (5th Cir. 2001). Further, a sentence imposed for revocation will be upheld unless it is in violation of the law or plainly unreasonable. *Id.* *See also United States v. Pena*, 125 F.3d 285, 288 (5th Cir. 1997) (citations omitted).

¹ As the parties agreed at the revocation hearing, the Court may find that drug use is equivalent to possession of the prohibited substance. *See United States v. Courtney*, 979 F.2d 45, 48 (5th Cir. 1992). The Court has the discretion to conclude that a positive test is evidence of possession. *See id.* *See also United States v. Campbell*, No. 03-30119, 87 F. App'x 75, 76 (9th Cir. Feb. 3, 2004) (citing *United States v. Baclaán*, 948 F.2d 628, 630 (9th Cir. 1991) (per curiam)).

² *See U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual*, Ch. 7, pt. A, cmt. 1 ("At this time, the Commission has chosen to promulgate policy statements only.")

Here, the evidence and the defendant's own admission supports a finding that he violated his supervision conditions. The Court, therefore, finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant committed a Grade B violation of his supervision conditions by possessing and using a controlled substance. The defendant knowingly and voluntarily pled true and agreed with the Court's recommended sentence for the violation.

Accordingly, based upon the defendant's plea of true, the agreement of the parties, and the evidence presented in this case, it is the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the plea of true and revoke the defendant's supervised release. The undersigned magistrate judge further recommends that the District Court order Defendant, Tyrone Cory Allen, to serve a term of **twelve (12) months and one (1) day imprisonment** with no further supervision to follow in this case. Pursuant to the defendant's request, the Court also recommends that the defendant be placed in the Federal Correctional Complex (FCC) in Beaumont, Texas, to serve his sentence.

OBJECTIONS

Objections must be: (1) specific, (2) in writing, and (3) served and filed within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this report. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). A party's failure to object bars that party from: (1) entitlement to *de novo* review by a district judge of proposed findings and recommendations, *see Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 857 F.2d 275, 276-77 (5th Cir. 1988), and (2) appellate review, except on grounds of plain error of unobjected-to factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court, *see Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n.*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc). The constitutional safeguards afforded by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or

recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate judge's report and recommendation. *See Hernandez v. Estelle*, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Elsoffer*, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5th Cir. 1981) (per curiam).

SIGNED this the 11st day of March, 2013.



KEITH F. GIBLIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE